

The Cromwell Argus

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

No. 258, Vol. V.]

CROMWELL, OTAGO, N.Z.: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1874.

[Price 6d.]

Cromwell Advertisements



DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FAMILY GROCERS,
AND
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

D. A. JOLLY & CO. desire to return thanks to the people of Cromwell and the surrounding districts for the liberal encouragement they have received since opening the above establishment; and as they intend devoting their attention exclusively to the Grocery and Wine and Spirit trade, they confidently hope, from their connection in Dunedin, to be able to place before the public a genuine class of goods, well and carefully selected, at prices that cannot fail to give general satisfaction. They would respectfully invite attention more especially to the following articles in stock:

Teas of excellent flavor, in chests, half-chests, and boxes
Coffees not to be surpassed in quality
Cocoa and Chocolate of the best brands
Sugar, crystals and crushed loaf
Raisins—Muscatel, Sultan, and others
Fams, Jellies, Pickles, and Sausages
Bacon, Cheese, and Butter of prime quality
Tobacco—Imperial, Ruby, Twist, Barret's
Twist, Old Spot, andromatic
Oils—Salad, Castor, and Kerosene
Candles of the best brands
Soaps—Blue Mottled, Yellow, and Scented in bars and cakes, &c., &c.
GRAIN.
Wakatip Oats, Wheat, and Chaff
SPIRITS.
Islay Whisky—Arbeg's and Long Jones'
Hennessey's and Martell's Brandy, in bulk and case
J.D.K.Z. Geneva
Burnett's Old Tom
Lemon Hart's Rum in bulk
Porter—Blood's, Byass's, and Guinness's
CORDIALS.
Ginger Wine, Raspberry Vinegar, Peppermint, Lemon Syrup, &c., &c.
Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla

Families waited on for orders, and goods delivered in all parts of the district at Cromwell prices.

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,

HAVING RECEIVED A NEW AND SELECT ASSORTMENT OF

IRONMONGERY

Beg to call public attention to the following:—

Blasting Powder and Fuse; Long and Short handle Shovels; Picks, Pick Handles, and Sluice Forks; Pannikins, Gold Dishes, Billies; Galvanised Iron Buckets; American Tubs, Buckets, and Brooms; Axes and Handles; Manilla Rope for mining purposes; Drilling Hammers and Handles; White Lead; Castor Oil in bulk; Washing-boards; Brushware of every description; Nails; Canvas; Hose Pipes.—Contracts undertaken for supplying Mining Co.'s with Material of all kinds, on liberal terms. Free delivery

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.'s
DEPOT FOR MINING TOOLS,
CROMWELL.

SHAMROCK STORE,
CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SHANLY,
FAMILY GROCER,

GENERAL STOREKEEPER,
is carrying on business at the old-established premises, next to the Bank of New South Wales, Melmore-street.

The BEST QUALITY of GOODS only
is kept in stock.

All orders will meet with prompt attention

Cromwell Advertisements

BELFAST STORE,
CLYDE AND CROMWELL.

WINES, SPIRITS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, COLONIAL PRODUCE, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES HAZLETT

Begs to inform the Public of the Dunstan District that, in connection with his established business of ten years at Clyde, he has opened EXTENSIVE PREMISES AT CROMWELL, where he will be able to supply the Trade, Run-holders, Farmers, and Private Families, with EVERY CLASS OF GOODS, of the very best description, at the lowest current rates.

JAMES HAZLETT would particularly mention that in the FLOUR & COLONIAL PRODUCE BUSINESS he can defy competition, as in that line he is in connection with Messrs WHITTINGHAM BROTHERS, of Queenstown, who are the largest buyers in the Lake District.

J. HAZLETT, being a CASH BUYER in the Dunedin and Melbourne Markets, feels confident he can sell the cheapest and best article in the District, and invites a visit from Purchasers.

Note the address:

JAMES HAZLETT,
CLYDE AND CROMWELL.

VICTORIA STORE, CROMWELL.

I. WRIGHT.

DRAPER, CLOTHIER, HOSIER,
HABERDASHER, AND
GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

I. WRIGHT is now offering an assortment of NEW and CHEAP GOODS, in
DRESS MATERIALS—Prints, Winceys, Alpacos, all-wool Plaids, French Merinos, &c.
Calicoes, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts
Toilet Covers, Matting and Druggeting
Ladies and Children's Underclothing
BABY LINEN.

Also, a well-selected stock of
Women and Children's Boots and Shoes, in leather, kid, and cashmere
Ladies and Children's Hats, trimmed and un-trimmed
Ironmongery, Glass, Crockery
Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods
Toys, Jewellery, Cutlery, Stationery
Perfumery, Musical Instruments
Berlin and other Wools
Paperhangings, Brushware
Tobacco and Cigars
and other Goods too numerous to mention.

NEWSAGENT.

JOHN MARSH.

"VALUE FOR MONEY."

BRIDGE HOTEL,

CROMWELL.

STARKEY'S

KAWARAU HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

Having purchased the above well-known hotel, G. M. STARKEY begs to inform his numerous friends, and the public generally, that it will be his study to maintain the high reputation the KAWARAU HOTEL has long since acquired for comfort.

One of Alcock's prize Billiard Tables (quite new.)

Wines and Spirits of the very best quality.

An efficient Groom always in attendance.

Cromwell Advertisements

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,
CROMWELL, QUEENSTOWN, LAWRENCE,
DUNEDIN, and MELBOURNE,

ARE DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

DRAPERY; BOOTS AND SHOES; GROCERIES; WINES, SPIRITS, AND PROVISIONS; IRONMONGERY; CROCKERY; BUILDING MATERIALS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS; PAPERHANGINGS, OILS, & PAINTS; GRINDERY; FURNITURE AND BEDDING; SADDLERY; AND PATENT MEDICINES.

A supply of WHEAT, OATS, BRAN, & POLLARD always on hand.

Being the only authorised agents for

ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN'S BRUNSWICK FLOUR MILLS,
LAKE WAKATIPU,

We are prepared to supply their best Silk-dressed Flour, guaranteed equal to Adelaide.

Having opened a branch establishment in Dunedin, solely for the manufacture of

MENS' CLOTHING,

We are in a position to offer to the public a SUPERIOR CLASS OF GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

We therefore respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed, and our customers may rest assured that all orders entrusted to our care will be promptly executed.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.

CROMWELL TIMBER & IRON YARD,
LATE MR GRANT'S
NEW ZEALAND & AMERICAN TIMBER YARD.

JAMES TAYLOR,
Carpenter and Builder, Ironmonger,



Has FOR SALE all kinds of Building Material suitable for the district.

Estimates given for Buildings at the LOWEST PRICES compatible with Good Material and Workmanship.

Punctuality and attention to all orders may be relied on.

A Large Assortment of Paperhangings, Paints, Glass, FURNITURE—comprising Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Iron Bedsteads, &c.
Building Ironmongery, Carpenters' and Miners' Tools, Hemp, Wire, and Manilla Rope, SADDLERY, &c., cheap.

Cromwell Veterinary Shoeing Forge,
Next door to Kidd's Cromwell Hotel.

EDWARD LINDSAY,
(Late of Clyde and Melbourne),
GENERAL BLACKSMITH, FARRIER, AND MACHINIST,

Begs to intimate to his customers and the general public that he has REMOVED to his NEW PREMISES, next to the Cromwell Hotel, Melmore Terrace, where he will carry on every description of Blacksmith work and Farriery as heretofore.

E. LINDSAY begs to intimate to the Public generally that he has gone to the expense of getting a CAST-IRON BED for TIRING WHEELS on a new principle, being the first introduced up-country, which he will guarantee to give general satisfaction; also, that he has made a reduction in the price of Horse-shoeing.

LIGHT SHOES . . . 12s.
DRAUGHT " . . . 17s.

EDWARD LINDSAY,
Veterinary Shoeing Forge.

JOHN W. THOMPSON,
FARRIER AND BLACKSMITH.

J. W. THOMPSON desires to announce to the inhabitants of Cromwell and the District that he has purchased the business lately carried on by Mr JAMES SLOAN as Farrier and Blacksmith. His long practical experience in all branches of the business, combined with moderate charges, will, he trusts, secure him a fair share of public patronage.

THOMPSON'S
VETERINARY AND SHOEING FORGE,
CROMWELL.

THOMAS FOOTE,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
MELMORE TERRACE,
CROMWELL.

Ladies' Riding Habits made to order.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,
SHAREBROKER, COMMISSION AGENT,
ARBITRATOR, AND ACCOUNTANT
CROMWELL.

Having arranged to devote my time exclusively to these occupations, business entrusted to my care will receive every attention.

Agent for the New Zealand Fire Insurance Company.

K. PRETSCHE,
CROMWELL,

COACH AND GENERAL PAINTER,
PAPERHANGER, &c.,

Has always on hand a fine selection of Paperhangings, Paints, Glass, and Mouldings of every description, at low prices

Contracts undertaken for General Painting, Paperhanging, Decoration, and Sign Writing.

Cromwell

E. MURRELL

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
CROMWELL.All kinds of WATCHES, CLOCKS, and
MUSICAL BOXES cleaned
and repaired.

Jewellery made and repaired.—Pipes mounted.

Observe the address :
NEXT MARSH'S BRIDGE HOTEL.

THE CROMWELL BAKERY.

J. SCOTT,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,
M elmore-street, Cromwell.Families waited on for orders, and Bread
regularly delivered in all parts of the district

CROMWELL BUTCHERY

(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL),

OWEN PIERCE - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Meat of all descriptions always on
hand, and sold at the Lowest Prices.

FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,

(Wholesale and Retail).

JAMES DAWKINS - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams,
Bacon, &c., always on hand.
* Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout
the district.

BEEF BY THE QUARTER.

SWAN BREWERY,

CROMWELL.

GOODGER AND KUHTZE,
Proprietors.GOODGER AND KUHTZE are now prepared
to supply their unrivalled XXXX ALES in any
quantity,Orders left with Mr G. W. GOODGER, Crom-
well, or at the Brewery, will be promptly at-
tended to.

TO FARMERS.

GOODGER AND KUHTZE will be purchasers
during the forthcoming season of any quantity
of GOOD MALTING BARLEY.

GOODGER & KUHTZE.

NOTICE.

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!

The Cromwell Coal Works will in future be
carried on by WILLIAMS & HAYES, who
have much pleasure in calling the attention of
the inhabitants of the Cromwell District to their
New Seam of Coal, which is far superior to any
hitherto obtained in the same works, or in any
other portion of the District. They therefore
respectfully solicit a continuance of the patron-
age heretofore bestowed, with the conviction
that that patronage will be deserved.All orders entrusted to us will be attended to
at once, and on the shortest notice, as we intend
to keep a good supply of coals at the pit-mouth.
Coals delivered anywhere, either in or out of the
district; and lowest cartage prices charged.

20s. per ton at the Works.

32s. " delivered.

16 bags to the ton.

WILLIAMS & HAYES,
Coal Works Cromwell.

Cromwell

CLOSE OF THE WINTER SEASON.

J. SOLOMON'S

CHEAP CLEARING SALE

IS NOW ON, AND WILL CONTINUE

For One Month Only.

BEST VALUE IN CROMWELL FOR THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

DRAPERY

CLOTHING

BOOTS AND SHOES

SADDLERY

FANCY GOODS

JEWELLERY

&c. &c. &c.

SPECIAL CHEAP LINES
IN

LADIES' DRESSES & TRIMMED HATS

ALSO IN

MEN'S & YOUTH'S CLOTHING.

ALL GOODS WILL BE SOLD DURING THE CHEAP SALE FOR NET CASH.

BE IN TIME IF YOU WANT TO SECURE GREAT BARGAINS.

NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

MILLINERY & DRESSMAKING

Under the management of Mrs Solomon.

J. SOLOMON,

THE ORIGINAL CHEAP DRAPER.

(Premises lately occupied by the Bank of New Zealand.)

WILLIAM TAYLOR,

BOOTMAKER,

MELMORE STREET ... CROMWELL

Has a large and varied stock of Boots and Shoes
on hand, of the best quality.

An inspection of the stock is invited.

Boots and Shoes made to order in the latest and
most approved fashion.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

PRICES MODERATE.

ARROW FLOUR MILLS.

To Runholders, Storekeepers, Bakers,
and others.Messrs BUTEL BROS. have much pleasure
in announcing that they have appointed D. O.
JOLLY & Co., of Cromwell, as their agents for
the sale of their SILK-DRESSED FLOUR,
BRAN, and POLLARD.JOLLY & Co. will be prepared to promptly
execute orders within a radius of Sixty Miles.

FLOUR GUARANTEED.—TERMS LIBERAL.

CROMWELL APOTHECARIES' HALL.

MAX GALL

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,

Dealer in Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Stationery,
Tobacco and Cigars.

Prescriptions accurately prepared.

Large stock of Patent Medicines always on hand,
and sold at a price considerably lower
than ordinarily charged.

MAX GALL,

Begg to inform the public that the whole of his
stock may be relied upon as being of a first-class
character; and he hopes, by giving the utmost
care and attention to his business, to deserve
and get the support of the inhabitants of Crom-
well and the surrounding districts.Credit not given for Medicines supplied, ex-
cept by agreement made; and 5 per cent. will
be charged on all accounts not settled within a
month.

June 1, 1874.

Cromwell

F. SANSON, SADDLER

AND

HARNESS-MAKER,

Begg to inform the public that he is carrying on
business at the Premises lately occupied by Mr
Raven, in Cromwell, and trusts, by strict atten-
tion and moderate charges, to merit the public
patronage.Collars, Pack-saddles, and Harness of every
description made on the premises.

Repairs done on the shortest notice.

JULES LA FONTAINE,

WHEELWRIGHT,

MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL,

Is prepared to execute all orders and repairs in-
trusted to him.

Opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

CROMWELL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Reading-room is open to Subscribers on
Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.The Library contains an extensive variety of
Books in every department of literature; and
about £40 worth of New Works is expected to
arrive shortly from Great Britain.All the Provincial Newspapers, and a number
of English Papers and Periodicals, are regularly
received for the use of Subscribers.Annual Subscription, £1 1s; Half-Yearly
12s 6d Quarterly, 7s 6d.

Kawarau Gorge

KAWARAU GORGE COALPIT

AND

LIME-KILN.

The undersigned begs to announce that the
above pit is in splendid working order, and that
he is raising coals of an excellent quality.In connection with the pit, he is also working
a LIME-KILN, and is prepared at a day's no-
tice to supply first-class building lime in any
quantity, and at reasonable rates.

J. W. ROBERTSON.

Bannockburn

BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE,

(On the Main Road to the North).

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, Boots, and House-
HOLD REQUISITES of all descriptions
kept in Stock.The Goods, being obtained DIRECT from
Dunedin, are retailed at the LOWEST POS-
SIBLE PRICES.

N.P.—Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &c.

JOHN RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR.

BANNOCKBURN TIMBER YARD

AND CARPENTER'S SHOP.

JAMES TAYLOR,

CROMWELL TIMBER AND IRON YARD,

Begg to inform the Residents of BANNOCKBURN,
NEVIS, POTTERS, &c., that in order to meet the
increasing requirements of those districts, he
has opened a Branch Establishment at Doctor's
Flat, opposite Mr Richards' Store.A good supply of TIMBER and IRON for
Building and Mining purposes always on hand.

Best Material and Workmanship Cheap for Cash



WILLIAM SUTHERLAND & CO.,

(Late of Logantown),

GENERAL BLACKSMITHS & FARRIERS,

Begg to intimate to Mining Companies and the
public generally that they have removed to
QUARTZVILLE, next to HAZLETT'S Carrick
Range Hotel, where they hope, by strict atten-
tion to business and reasonable charges, to merit
a share of their patronage.

GARRICK RANGE HOTEL,

QUARTZVILLE.

CHARLES PEAKE,
Proprietor.The Proprietor, having recently purchased the
above well-known and centrally-situated Hotel,
is now in a position to offer first-class accommo-
dation to all who may favour him with their
patronage.The Premises are fitted up and furnished on
the most complete scale, and the arrangements
for the comfort of visitors and travellers are
second to none in the district.COMMODOUS BILLIARD ROOM,
fitted with one of Julius Paser's full-sized tableAN EXCELLENT SIX-STALLED STABLE,
with careful groom always in attendance.

183 CHARLES PEAKE.

BANNOCKBURN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

After Monday, April 27th, the Bannockburn
Library will be in the SCHOOLMASTER'S
RESIDENCE, Smith's Gully.Terms of Subscription :
Five Shillings entrance fee; and One Shilling a
Month, payable quarterly in advance.

ALBERTOWN

ALBERT HOTEL,

STORE, & POST-OFFICE,

ALBERTOWN.

H. NORMAN

Begg to intimate that he has made very exten-
sive improvements in the above old establish-
ment, and can now offer unrivalled accommoda-
tion, both for man and horse.A large stock of GENERAL STORES & DRAPERY
always on hand.Old acquaintances will please remember
that they can still make themselves perfectly at
home atH. NORMAN'S,
ALBERTOWN.

NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS will be laid on
MOUNT PISA STATION on and after this
date.

I. LOUGHNAN.

Mount Pisa, 13th May 1879.—276c

LUGGATE

ALBION HOTEL AND STORE

LUGGATE.

28 miles from Cromwell, on the main road to Lake Wanaka.

H. MAIDMAN, Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel possesses every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of travellers.

Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Ironmongery, Mining Tools, &c., &c., constantly on hand, at Cromwell prices.

GOOD STABLING.

N.B.—District Post Office.

Wanaka

WANAKA HOTEL, PEMBROKE.

The above hotel, which is delightfully situated on the margin of the Wanaka Lake, offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker advantages rarely to be met with.

The scenery in the neighbourhood is exceedingly picturesque; and on an island in the Lake there is excellent rabbit-shooting.

An excellent four-stalled STABLE, and a Paddock, for horses.

THEODORE RUSSELL,

Proprietor.

Queenstown

THE Right Man in the Right Place.

W. J. BARRY

AT THE

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL,
QUEENSTOWN.

The accommodation at the PRINCE OF WALES is unsurpassed. New rooms have lately been erected for private families; and visitors may depend upon every convenience and comfort combined with moderate charges.

HOT DRINKS.

Hot Purl; hot spiced Ale and Porter; Coffee; Royal; hot Coffee and Milk. Steaming always going.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL

Corner of Beach and Rees Streets,
QUEENSTOWN.

Clyde

MEDICAL HALL, CLYDE.

LOUIS HOTOP,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

RUNDERLAND-ST., CLYDE.

Prescriptions carefully prepared.

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS
VENDER.

Importer of English, Foreign, and Colonial
Newspapers and Magazines.

Libraries and Magazine Clubs supplied at a small advance upon English prices.

A very serious accident occurred on Friday morning, the 28th ult., at the Deborah Bay tunnel, through an explosion of dynamite, by which James Renshaw, the foreman of the shift, was killed, and two others pretty severely injured. We take the following in relation to the affair from the *Daily Times*:—The foreman of the shift, James Renshaw, a first-class workman and a most careful and reliable man, went away to obtain some charges of dynamite, and Mr M'Kenzie (the contractor) not being in the way, he proceeded to prepare it himself. As he was in a hurry, he was guilty of making too much haste, for, instead of first boiling the water, then patting in the false bottom and dynamite after the billy had been taken off the fire, he placed the false bottom with the dynamite in it into the cold water, and then proceeded to boil the water. All this took place in the smithy just outside the cutting. Besides Renshaw, there were present Alexander Simpson, the blacksmith, and John Simms, a miner engaged on the works. From what we can gather of the lamentable occurrence, Renshaw held the billy over the fire and worked the bellows, whilst Simms and Simpson were standing on one side. There were about 12ozs. of dynamite in the billy. Suddenly there was an awful explosion that blew the smithy to pieces, killed Renshaw dead, and seriously injured Simpson and Simms. The men who were working in the cutting rushed to the scene, and found Renshaw dead, horribly mangled, with his bowels protruding, and head shattered; whilst the other men were stretched upon the ground—one of them (Simpson) being covered with flesh wounds, caused by the whirlwind of missiles which were set in motion by the explosion; Simms was not so much hurt, his principal wound being in the leg.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of this body was held in the Council Chamber on Friday evening last. Present: The Mayor (Mr D. A. Jolly), Crs Wright, Shanly, Taylor, Grant, and Whetter.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

CORRESPONDENCE.—OUTWARD.

The outward correspondence was read and approved of. It consisted of a letter to A. Willis, Esq., Under-Secretary, one to the Thames Borough Council, and one to J. M. Massey, Esq., Town Clerk, Dunedin, soliciting information as to the issuing of debentures in connection with the water scheme.

INWARD.

This consisted of a telegram from Mr George Matthews, stating that no bent seed, which is required for sowing on the sandy block, is to be had in Dunedin; a letter from Mr E. A. Drury, enclosing a memorial re Block IX.; and an application from Mr R. Brown, for permission to cut a branch race to his house.

MR BROWN'S APPLICATION.

After some discussion upon this matter, during which sympathy was expressed for Mr Brown, who complained that before reaching his house, the race was made the receptacle of many impurities, it was decided to refuse the request. It would be opening the way for the cutting of innumerable branch races, and the result would be that the supply in the main race would become so small as to be useless.

BLOCK IX. MEMORIAL.

The Town Clerk read the memorial, as printed by us last week. This memorial was one to the Superintendent, and was sent to the Council that they might forward it, with or without an accompanying expression of their approbation.

Cr Wright would like to know how the memorial originated? It did not, as far as he knew, emanate from any public meeting, as such things generally did, and was not worthy of notice on that account. Then it was very poorly signed; of the sixty-five signatures, only a few were ratepayers, and it was not a respectably signed memorial. He would propose that the Council do not recognise it in any way.

Cr Shanly seconded this proposition. He thought the memorial had been got up in a behind-the-door fashion.

Cr Grant said apparently the prayer of the memorial was not objected to; only the manner of getting it up. But he thought the manner was worthy of praise rather than blame. Councillors had not been asked to sign it, so that it was allowed to come before them without prejudice so far as they were concerned. The number of the signatures were sufficient proof that there had been no secrecy in the matter. Instead of being done behind the door, the Council were made cognizant of it, before it was forwarded to the authority to whom it was addressed. He would move as an amendment that instructions be given to the Town Clerk to forward the memorial to the Superintendent.

Cr Whetter seconded the amendment.

Cr Taylor agreed with the expression of opinion by Cr Wright, and would vote for the motion. By sending it, it would appear that it met with the approval of the Council.

The Mayor urged consideration before deciding to treat the memorial in the manner proposed by Cr Wright. The memorial was numerously signed, and the Council had been courteously treated in the matter. They should send it on, with or without any expression of opinion.

The motion was carried: Crs Wright, Shanly, and Taylor voting for it, and Crs Grant and Whetter against it.

Crs Whetter and Shanly had a few words, Cr Whetter expressing an opinion to the effect that the action agreed to was idiotic, and that the Council should be ashamed of it. Cr Shanly strongly objected.

INNIS-STREET CONTRACT.

The Town Clerk read the following report from himself as Inspector of Works:—

Gentlemen,—As the contractor for contract No. 13 has presented an account to the Council for amount claimed to be due for the said contract, I have the honor to report as follows:—

The plans of the permanent levels have not been adhered to, the consequence being that a large quantity of gravel which would properly have been available for laying on Melmore-terrace has not been cut out and deposited on the street. I was the more desirous of having this cutting made to its full depth, as I was aware that the primary reason for undertaking this contract was the obtaining of gravel for Melmore-terrace.

With the exception of the depth of the cutting above referred to, I find no fault with the work, as in every other respect it is creditably performed.

I cannot conclude this report without alluding to the fact that the contractor refused to recognise the Inspector of Works, and throughout the work he treated any orders given by him with contempt and abuse, and he distinctly refused to place such gravel as he excavated in the places pointed out by that officer. He has placed more gravel at the foot of Innis-street than was required, and has consequently made an unsightly hump in the street at that place, obviously with the view of softening and easing the first part of the gradient so as to prevent it appearing as glaring a violation of the permanent levels as it really is.

The contractor doubtless was, after acceptance of the contract, allowed some latitude by the members of your Committee, which gave some colour to the attitude assumed by him to your Inspector, and largely contributed to the conduct of the contractor.

I feel it my duty to refer to this matter, as it must show your Committee that (unless in very extreme cases) the Committee would find it much better to give the Inspector alone authority to

make concessions or alterations, and that your Committee would not deal with the contractor direct, but only through its officer, when his instructions would receive that attention without which the office can be of no possible use.

The Committee will under the above circumstances please to deal finally with the contract as to them may seem fit, without requiring a certificate from the Inspector.—I have, &c.,

CHARLES COLEVOUGH,
Inspector of Works.

To the Public Works Committee.

Mr Scott had at last meeting sent in an account for £83 odd for this work, consideration of which had been adjourned pending a report by the Inspector.

After a long discussion on the matter, Cr Grant moved, "That £70 be allowed as a progress payment, until the Inspector of Works report as to the exact amount of the deviations from the specifications."

Cr Taylor seconded this and it was carried.

MR DAGG'S ACCOUNT.

In reference to Mr R. E. Dagg's account for work in formation of new race, Cr Taylor, as one of the Public Works Committee, said the work was by no means well done, but he failed to see how they were to get out of paying the account. If a man were engaged to do a certain work, if he did it ill, he should be dismissed, but not being dismissed, and having worked a certain number of days, there was nothing for it but to pay him.

Cr Wright said the whole thing was a mistake. When he first saw the work on the flat, he wondered what in the name of goodness it was all about. But the work was there, and he moved that the account be paid. This was agreed to.

WATER COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The report of the committee of the whole Council, appointed to consider the subject of water supply, was brought up. It was as follows:—

Your Committee, after mature deliberation, recommend that Firewood Creek be the source of supply, in preference to the only other source suggested, viz., Lowburn.

The following advantages appear to exist in favour of Firewood Creek:—(1) The height of that source ensuring ample pressure; (2) the purity of the water; (3) the short distance required for piping; (4) the proximity of the source to the town, facilitating supervision; (5) the ample sufficiency of the supply.

The height of the proposed reservoir will be 410 feet above the Cromwell Bridge, ensuring a magnificent pressure for the whole of the township. The water is found by analysis to be the purest of all those submitted to that test by the Council. The quantity is, by the evidence given, amply sufficient for the uses of the town. The distance to be traversed in pipes to the Bridge is only seventeen chains, and the total distance to Achil-stret is about fifty-five chains, showing that the populous parts of the town can be supplied at a cost for piping of about £1000.

The disadvantages of the other scheme appear to be:—(1) The comparative impurity of the water; (2) the great distance of the source, even taking it from one of the races at its nearest point to Cromwell, necessitating from 180 to 200 chains of piping, at a cost for that alone of about £3500; while the race from which the water would be taken would cost a very considerable yearly sum for supervision, and passing, as it does, through gravelly and shingly ground, would be liable at any time to such injury as would entail large expenses to repair.

The supply from that source would be available to the populous part of the town only after the outlying population had received its supplies, a large quantity of which would be devoted to irrigation, seriously reducing the pressure were it would be most needed.

The Committee (with one dissentient only) are therefore prepared to recommend the Firewood Creek supply; also, that a qualified engineer be engaged to make plans and book of reference; and that debentures be issued on such terms as may be advised by competent persons.

Cr Taylor objected to the report, as being too one-sided, and an unfair summing-up of the deliberations of the Committee. He had prepared a summary of facts and figures in connection with a supply from the Lowburn side, which he would lay before the Council. By these, he showed that a supply could be obtained from Olsen's race, at an elevation equal to that of Barker's race, and brought into the town, at a total cost of £2184. The water was as pure from this source; the arguments about the breaking-away held as good with regard to the race on one side of the river as the other; and a consideration that should weigh in favour of the scheme from the western side was that a large quantity of ground might be irrigated, and rendered productive. Then the surplus water, of which there would be a quantity, could be let at a highly remunerative rental. As regarded the supply from Firewood Creek, he thought sufficient attention had not been paid to the difficulty of bringing water across the river in exposed iron pipes, which would be certain to burst by the action of the frost.

Cr Whetter, with a few remarks, moved that the report be adopted, and that the Firewood Creek scheme be agreed to.

Cr Grant thought they would do well to pause. It was not a matter to be settled in five minutes.

Cr Shanly would like to know what they had the four hours' discussion for the other night in Committee, when all but Cr Grant were present?

Cr Taylor said there was no use to be in a hurry; they had done without water for a number of years, and it was worth while to do without a little longer in order to be sure of fixing on the best scheme. The water could not be in before the summer now. He would move that an engineer be engaged to report as to the best scheme.

The Mayor was surprised at any delay being advocated. He failed to see that an engineer would enlighten them greatly. He also had prepared facts and figures, and proceeded to compare the cost and merits of the

two schemes. By his figures, he showed the cost of the Firewood Creek scheme to be £1900, and that of a supply from the Lowburn side to be £4280. The difference in the amount of interest on the sums required for the two schemes was some £228, and this in ten years would amount to a sum greater than the first cost of a Firewood Creek supply. He replied also fully to Cr Taylor's arguments against Firewood Creek, and enlarged upon the disadvantages of a supply from a race that ran some fourteen miles on the open ground. He doubted the correctness of Cr Taylor's figures.

Cr Taylor replied, and was prepared to vouch for the correctness of his figures. When he took the trouble to go into calculations, and lay the result before the Council for their information, he objected to the Mayor or anyone else pool-pooling his work.

Then a long and rambling discussion ensued, the whole affair being apparently in a fair way to be argued from the beginning, and the labours of the Committee entirely overlooked. Cr Shanly eventually put in a mild reminder to the effect that time flew, and that the present discussion was extremely disorderly. No seconder was found to Cr Taylor's amendment, that an engineer be procured; and Cr Whetter's motion was put and carried.

WATER TO KAWARAU WARD.

On the motion of Cr Shanly, it was agreed that for the convenience of the residents in Kawarau Ward, water should be allowed to flow in the old race.

TENDERS FOR STREET CLEANING, ETC.

Before these were opened, Cr Grant asked the Mayor if he were in favour of it as a principle that contracts should be given to the lowest tenderer.

The Mayor would not allow of such a question. It was an insinuation upon the Council, that should not be made.

The tenders were opened, but were not considered.

ADJOURNMENT.

The time now being twelve o'clock, an adjournment until Tuesday evening (to-night) was agreed to.

A vote of thanks to the Mayor concluded the proceedings.

Presentation to Mr A. Peach.

As was stated in these columns, the Golden Arrow Lodge, I.O.G.T., the other day presented to Mr A. Peach, a leading member of the Order, who recently changed his residence from the Arrow to Cromwell, a handsome gold locket. We have been requested by Mr A. Peach to publish the following letters in connection with the presentation:—

Arrowtown, 24th August, 1874.

To Brother A. Peach, D.D.P.G.W.C.T.
Dear Sir and Brother,—We the members of the Golden Arrow Lodge of I.O.G.T. Templars, respectfully beg you will accept the enclosed locket as a small mark of our esteem and affectionate regard to you for your unwearied exertions in the cause of Good Templary. We can look back with thankfulness for the prosperity we enjoy to your able administrative qualities for the honourable position we as a constituted body hold, (numbering as we do about eighty members); and we sincerely trust that you will enjoy long life and happiness in all your avocations through life, and that you may be as successful in wherever Providence may call you as you were in your short residence amongst us, in drawing into the bonds of brotherhood those who may have deviated from the path of rectitude. The gift is of small value in itself; nevertheless it will show that we appreciate you and the good cause you have so much at heart.—With Brotherly regards, we are, yours fraternally, in Faith, Hope, and Charity,—In behalf of the members of the Golden Arrow Lodge,—yours respectfully, THOMAS MATHIESON.

Cromwell, 30th August, 1873.

To Brother Thomas Mathieson.
Dear Sir and Brother,—If I could put into one word the emotion and intense gratification, not unaccompanied by surprise, I experienced on the receipt of your kind letter, with its enclosure, it would to me be no small source of pleasure.

It must to every member of our noble Order be a subject of congratulation to know that his or her services, no matter how small, are appreciated, and that they secure the esteem of those whose friendship and acquaintance tend to smooth the troubled path of life, and impart courage and hope to persevere in the Temperance cause.

Permit me to reciprocate the kind expressions respecting myself, and to indulge in the hope that those bonds of brotherhood which were cemented around your common altar will never be severed, but that as time (whose rapid course none can stay) rolls on, so will you individually and collectively deem the hour you joined the Golden Arrow Lodge as one filled with the brightest and happiest of your life.

I prize the gift, and will ever cherish it as a memento of the Lodge, which I doubt not will become one of the strongest of the Order in the Otago goldfields.

The allusion to the office I hold induces me to urge upon the members the necessity of attending to their Lodge duties, as there is nothing to prevent any of you from attaining a similar, if not superior, position; and from my short residence amongst you, I can sincerely testify that many of your members possess the requisite mental and moral qualities.

You will be good enough to lay this communication before the Lodge, and if at any time I can be of service by assisting them in any difficulty or knotty question, it will be theirs only to command, mine to obey.

Present my kind regards to the Sisters and Brothers, and hoping they will long be spared to adorn the Temperance cause, and reclaim many of the erring ones.—I am, Dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally in Faith, Hope, and Charity,

ALFRED PEACH, D.D.P.G.W.C.T.

CROMWELL JOCKEY CLUB

SPRING MEETING.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1874.

STEWARDS:

Messrs ROBERT KIDD, JAMES COWAN, G. M. STARKEY, JAMES TAYLOR, I. LOUGHAN, and C. E. GUDGEON.

JUDGE.—Mr D. A. JOLLY.

STARTER.—Mr JAMES DAWKINS.

CLERK OF THE COURSE.—Mr O. PIERCE.

PROGRAMME.

MAIDEN PLATE, of 10 sovs. Open to all horses that have never won an advertised prize of over £5. Weight for age. Distance, one mile. Entrance, 15s.

SPRING HANDICAP, of 30 sovs. Nomination, 21s.; acceptance, 21s. Distance, a mile and a half.

HACK SELLING RACE, of 10 sovs. Winner to be sold for £15; any surplus to go to race fund. No weight under 10st. Distance, three-quarters of a mile; heats. Post entry.

PUBLICANS' HANDICAP, of 20 sovs. Nomination, 15s.; acceptance, 15s. Distance, one mile.

HURRY SCURRY, of 5 sovs., for *bona fide* Hacks. No weight under 10st. Distance, three-quarters of a mile. Entrance, 7s. 6d. Post entry.

RULES.

No entry will be received for any of the above races except upon the following conditions:—That all disputes, claims, and objections arising out of the racing shall be decided by the Stewards, or those whom they may appoint. Their decision upon all points connected with the carrying out of this programme shall be final.

Nominations for Spring and Publicans' Handicaps to be sent in to the Secretary, enclosing nomination and qualification fees, on or before the 18th day of September, before 10 o'clock a.m.

Weights of Spring Handicap to be declared in CROMWELL ARGUS of 29th September. Acceptances, with colours, to be sent in on night of general entry, viz., October 1st, not later than eight p.m.

Entrances for the Maiden Plate will be received by the Secretary on or before 8 p.m. on Thursday, 1st October.

Weights for Publicans' Handicap to be declared on the racecourse, after the running of the Spring Handicap, when acceptances will be received.

No person will be allowed to enter a horse for either Handicap unless he be a subscriber of at least one guinea to the race fund.

The rules of the Dunstan Jockey Club will be strictly enforced.

GEORGE JENOUR,
Secretary.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND BAZAAR.

The GIFTS for the Bazaar will be ON VIEW and FOR SALE at Kidd's Hall on THURSDAY, September 24, from 2 to 5, and in the Evening from 7 to 10; and on FRIDAY afternoon (the 25th) from 2 to 5.

The Auction will commence at 7 o'clock in the Evening.

HEART OF OAK Q. M. COMPANY, REGISTERED.

An Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, Cromwell, on WEDNESDAY, September 16, at 8 p.m.

JAMES MARSHALL,
Manager.

FARM FOR SALE.

In the Estate of MICHAEL SHANLY,
Deceased.

The Executors in the above Estate have for sale the following properties:—

All that Farm of Land situated near Cromwell, known as SHANNON FARM, containing 200 acres or thereabouts, partly under crop, and partly ploughed ready for seed; the whole well and securely fenced. Together with HOUSE, Stable, Piggeries, Yards, etc.

Also, a Stack of unthreshed Oats
A quantity of Hay and other produce
Several good farming HORSES; Spring Cart; Horse Chaff-cutter, &c.; and
Several well-bred CATTLE.

The whole of the above will be sold in one or several lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

The farm may be LEASED for one year, if desired. Early application is necessary to

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,
Cromwell.

New Advertisements.

MINING LEASES REGULATIONS.

PROVINCE OF OTAGO, NEW ZEALAND.

11th August, 1874.

To W. L. Simpson, Esq., Warden.

Sir,—I have paid to the District Surveyor the sum required for the survey of the following Gold Mining Lease application, as required by the Mining Leases Regulations of Otago, and I agree, upon the approval of this application, to execute a Lease upon the bases therein stated, if the Governor or his Delegate shall think fit to grant the same.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS BLACK,

Manager Lucknow Company, per his authorised agent,

CHARLES COLCLOUGH.

Name and address in full of applicant.—Lucknow Quartz Mining Company, Limited; Thomas Black, Manager.

Style under which it is intended to conduct the business.—Lucknow Quartz Mining Company Limited.

Extent of land applied for.—Four acres.

Minimum number of men to be employed by the lessee.—For the first six months, two men; subsequently, when in full work, four men.

Amount of capital proposed to be invested.—£1000.

Proposed mode of working the land.—Tunneling.

Precise locality.—Bendigo; on the southern line of the Lucknow Company's lease, and on the east line of our late lease application.

Term for which lease is required.—10 years.

Time of commencing operations.—Immediately on grant of lease.

The above application and any objection thereto will be heard before me, at Cromwell, on 25th September, 1874. Any person desiring to object to the issue of a Mining Lease upon the above application must, within seventeen clear days from the date of such application, enter his objection at my office.

W. LAWRENCE SIMPSON,
Warden.

NOTICE—On the 3rd September, 1874, an application by WILLIAM U. GOODALL, under the 50th section of the Waste Land Act, 1872, for 209 acres at the extreme North-East corner of Block V., Lower Hawea, and adjoining Block I., being Sections 1 and 2, having been received and recorded, notification is hereby made that MONDAY, the 1st day of October next, is the day fixed for deciding the application if unopposed, and for notifying the objections (if any) which may be lodged.

W. LAWRENCE SIMPSON,
District Officer.

Clyde, Sept. 5, 1874.

CO & NIELSEN TIVAH I

We respectfully beg to invite the public to avail themselves of this opportunity.

AT A GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.
A class of goods of superior quality, and of great value, for sale at a very low price. The goods are of the best quality, and are of great value. The goods are of the best quality, and are of great value.

S A I N I N V A L O R W I

CALEDONIAN QUARTZ MINING COMPANY, REGISTERED.

The Third Call of One Shilling per Share has been made, and is payable at the Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, 9th inst.

W. ORAM BALL,
Manager.

F O R S A L E.

FOUR-ROOMED COTTAGE,
On Sections 24 and 25, Block I., Cromwell.
Terms easy.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

RISKS TAKEN ON THE MOST
LIBERAL TERMS.

JAMES MARSHALL,
Melmore-Street, Cromwell.

NATIONAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

Mr GEORGE JENOUR, has been appointed
Agent for the Cromwell District.

NOTICE.

A NUMBER of CATTLE having disappeared from the KAWARAU STATION, of which no trace can be found, it is now hereby notified that no one will be allowed to REMOVE or in any way interfere with Cattle on the said Station, without first obtaining permission from the Manager.

JAMES COWAN.

V. R. NOTICE.

THE following are the days appointed for holding the Resident Magistrate's and Warden's Courts for the half-year ending the 30th of December, 1874, for the Dunstan Division of the Otago Goldfields District:—

CLYDE—every THURSDAY.

CROMWELL—every FRIDAY.

ALEXANDRA—MONDAY, September 14, 28;
October 12, 26;
November 9, 23;
December 7, 14;

BLACKS—TUESDAY, September 1, 29;
October 27;
November 24;
December 22.

ROXBURGH—TUESDAY, September 22;
October 20;
November 17;
December 15.

W. LAWRENCE SIMPSON,
Warden and R.M.

NOTICE—In consequence of the Church of England Bazaar taking place on Friday, September 25, the LECTURE by Mr FERGUS, fixed for that date, will be POSTPONED.

JOHN MARSH,
Chairman of School Committee.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!!

NOTICE.

A Billiard TOURNAMENT will take place at STARKEY'S Billiard Room, commencing on MONDAY, September 14, and concluding on SATURDAY, October 3.

First Prize £6
Second Prize £3
Third Prize £1.

Further information on application to the Lessee of the Room.

ATHENÆUM COMMITTEE.

TO-NIGHT'S MEETING

Will be postponed till THURSDAY,
at a quarter to 8 p.m.

Cromwell Argus,

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1874.

THE utterances of the Hon. Mr CAMPBELL in the Legislative Council would be most amusing and instructive things to notice, were it not that the results which sometimes follow these utterances, are so mischievous. The man speaks, not with the utmost fluency we must admit, but with the most untiring pertinacity and in the most oracular fashion on things and matters to which he has given a very small share of attention, and of which he can have acquired only the minimum amount of knowledge. But of course, the very fact of his occupying a seat in the Council lends a weight to his sayings which they otherwise would not possess. Take for example, though it has only a local significance, his remarks during the progress through the Council of the Cromwell Waterworks Bill, which we have reproduced in another column. The hon. gentleman could not allow it to pass without his valuable explanation of the circumstances of the case. The hon. gentleman is a traveller, and some seven or eight years ago had the pleasure of seeing Cromwell, in company with Sir GEORGE GREY, and was therefore entitled to speak with authority on the subject. The town now consists of "only a few huts," and of course at that remote period—(the hon. gentleman must have been very young)—the number must have been considerably smaller. "From his knowledge of the place," the hon. gentleman went on, "he could say that it was built on barren shingle at a corner formed by two rivers,

and at any day might be absolutely deserted." And so on, *ad nauseam*. The same kind of arguments we may reasonably suppose, in absence of definite information, were adduced against the Clyde Waterworks Bill, in which case they unfortunately were successful.

Very briefly let us put forward a few facts, and see whether the Hon. Mr CAMPBELL is justified in using language like that above quoted regarding Cromwell. Our object is not by any means to hold forth publicly the size or extent of that township, but simply to show the absurd position taken up in this one case by the hon. gentleman, and the downright ignorance he displayed of the matter in hand.

The area of the township is roughly about three-quarters of a square mile. About half of this has been sold in sections of various sizes, realising to the Government between £4000 and £5000 we should suppose, or about half the sum paid by the Hon. ROBERT CAMPBELL for the famous Maerewhenua Block. The buildings erected on these sections will probably be worth, reckoning the bare cost of them only, about £25,000 more. Did it not strike the hon. gentleman of whom we have been speaking, that possibly without a thought of the health of the people inhabiting the place, the Council might have been justified in passing the Bill, merely to protect the town from commercial motives? Supposing we reckon the value of the stock and furniture in the town at about double the value of the buildings, it will be easily seen that from £60,000 to £80,000 worth of property is at stake in this insignificant little place called Cromwell. The reduction in the rates of insurance, which would be made if a water supply were obtained for the town, would more than doubly pay the interest of this £5000 loan. The Hon. Mr CAMPBELL said the town was—a few huts. Well, of course we can't boast of any palaces in Cromwell: the luxury of living in palaces is reserved for landowners and Crown tenants, like Mr CAMPBELL. Our huts are quite sufficient for our wants, however, and are sufficiently expensive for our means. Even Mr CAMPBELL would think £2000 quite sufficient to pay for a hut to keep about £10,000 worth of stores safe and sound in, and we daresay that value of stock could be found in a few of the huts of which Mr CAMPBELL speaks so glibly. The hut in which we intend to read our newspapers will cost about £1600; the huts where we hold Divine Worship will have cost in a short time a similar sum; our Educational huts have cost us already about £1000; our camp buildings, (to one of which we should have great pleasure in introducing certain legislators we could name,) have cost about £1300. Is it necessary to go any further to convince even such a man as the Hon. Mr CAMPBELL that his assertion that the town was one which *any day* might be *absolutely deserted*, was simply a piece of impertinence? Uttered by Mr CAMPBELL, as Mr CAMPBELL, it would not have deserved, and would not have received, the slightest attention; but when uttered by him as a legislator, it could not be passed over in silence.

As a contrast to the remarks of Mr CAMPBELL, we would direct the attention of our readers to those of the honorable and gallant Captain FRASER and the Hon. Mr MENZIES. We recognise in their remarks the utterances of true colonists. They have seen, as well as Mr CAMPBELL, the present insignificance of the town; but with maturer judgment they also recognise the possible future importance of the place. It is not the first time that the people of Cromwell have been indebted to the honorable and gallant Captain, especially, for his advocacy of their interests. The people of the whole province, not Cromwell alone, are indebted to the Hon. Mr CAMPBELL, and legislators such as he, in quite another manner, and we fully believe the debt will yet be remembered.

The lecture by Mr Fergus, in aid of the school funds, being found to clash as to date with the Church of England bazaar, has been postponed.

From Mr Charles Colclough, who visited the Lucknow claim on Saturday, we learn that there is no foundation for the statement made by the *Dunstan Times* last week, to the effect that a reef had been struck in the tunnel of exceeding richness. The manager has come across a narrow leader, of very fair appearance, and he has branched off on this, believing that it will lead to the reef. He is not saving the stuff from this leader, so that it may be judged that it is not of exceeding richness.

The water-race recently cut, or rather formed, along the course of Inniscort-street, is to all appearances a work now useless. The Council agreed on Friday night that the water should run again in the old channel. This of course is a convenience to residents in Kawarau Ward, but how about keeping the water pure, with which view it was that the new channel was cut?

The Town Council held a lengthy meeting on Friday evening last, 12 o'clock being the hour at which they had to adjourn a host of business until this evening. A report will be found on our third page.

The Rev. Mr Drake performed a ceremony during service on Sunday evening which has been performed but once before in Otago, we believe; namely, at Tuspeka, by the Rev. Dr Copland. The ceremony referred to is the baptism of a Chinaman into the Christian faith, and was performed in an impressive manner by Mr Drake on Ma Hoey. This man has been for the last four years learning the English language with the rev. gentleman, and is a very intelligent member of the race.

What is the meaning of the following paragraph? We take it from the *Grey River Argus*:—"The Good Templars have struck a patch at last according to the *Dunstan Times*, which announces in its issue of August 7 that a Good Templar Lodge was opened at Cromwell, and among the officers installed the name of Brother E. A. Drury is given as being invested on the occasion with all the dignity of W.F.S."

Diggers are to be specially provided for in the matter of plum-puddings, it appears. The *Daily Times* says:—"We scarcely know whether to consider the manufacture of plum-puddings on a large scale a 'new industry' or not. An enterprising firm at Oamaru, who have large and well-conducted meat preserving works at that town, have turned attention to the supply of plum-puddings for the gold-fields. It appears that a very great deal of fine suet is obtained at these works, and it is thought that it can be better turned to account in the manufacture of puddings, to be tinned and cooked, only requiring ten minutes' boiling over the camp fire to give off the actual being and full aroma of the Christmas plum-pudding. The experiment made turned out a complete success. Whether it will be followed up on a large scale we cannot tell."

In our issue of the 18th ultimo, we inserted a paragraph from the *Wakatip Mail*, respecting Mr Pyke and the amount of honorarium to which he would be entitled as a member of the House. The *Mail*, we understand, was wrong in its statement. Absence by leave is not equivalent to attendance, and all that Mr Pyke or any other member will receive, will be a daily allowance for actual attendance proportionate to the actual length of the session.

A meeting of the Hospital Committee, for the purpose of dealing with the tenders sent in for the construction of the Hospital building, was held on Wednesday evening last. Present: Messrs Gooder (chairman), Arndt, Starke, Gudgeon, Jolly, Marsh, Johnson, and Scott. Tenderers had been required to put in tenders for two descriptions of buildings, or rather for one building, but according to plans of two descriptions; one having greater improvements and conveniences than the other. The following tenders were opened:—William Grant, £1125 and £945; James Taylor, £1135 and £985; Heron and Drumby, £1231 and £1111; John McDonald, £1275 and £1125. Mr Marsh proposed, and Mr Scott seconded, that the tender of Mr James Taylor, for £1135, be accepted. An amendment by Mr Gudgeon, seconded by Mr Arndt, in favour of Mr Grant's tender being accepted, met with no support, and the motion was carried almost unanimously. The architect was therefore instructed to accept Mr Taylor's tender, and the meeting then closed.

The law in reference to impounding has recently been laid down by Mr Warden Beetham. We quote from the *Arrow Observer*:—"On Monday last an action for damages was decided by Mr Warden Beetham, and the law was very plainly pointed out in the judgment, which expressly lays down that every cattle owner is responsible for any damage done by his stock to a neighbour. The proper mode of obtaining redress appears to be by suing for damages, not impounding, as this cannot legally be done, with the object of recovering damages, unless the land trespassed upon is fenced in accordance with the Fencing Ordinance. The schedules to this Ordinance, defining what is a sufficient fence, should be abrogated, and the Ordinances made to more generally suit the requirements of the country. At present they are a dead letter in this district."

The Moonlight correspondent of the *Wakatip Mail* says:—"As an incident showing the value of some of the ground in this locality, a party of Chinese (nine in number) gave £180 for a claim in Jones' Creek, some eighteen months ago, and they have just left the district, en route for the Celestial Empire, with a sum of £1800 amongst them. This speaks well for the perseverance and energy of the Celestials—the previous owner not being able to make it pay. At the same time, it strikingly shows that they do not form an eligible acquisition to the Colony, as most of them take their departure as soon as they acquire two or three hundred pounds."

Captain Fraser, in the Legislative Council, made the following observations in reference to the Volunteers the other day:—"With regard to the Volunteers, it had been said that they served their country without recompense. That was a mistake. No hon. gentleman in that House, who was master of the Darwinian theory, could be ignorant of the fact that all male birds delighted to flaunt their brilliant plumage before the eyes of their females. Surely when a volunteer buckled on his sword and helmet, and strutted before his sweetheart or his wife in the full blaze of his uniform, the expressions of admiration of his martial bearing were sufficient recompense for half-an-hour's drill on a fine moonlight night. He said of the Volunteers, and particularly of the Volunteers of Wellington and the Middle Island, that the movement was a contemptible sham. They were of no more use to the country than the toy volunteers in a child's play-box. He had heard that the Inspector's report was a very just one, but a very damning one to the Volunteers. He travelled lately with one of the best Volunteer officers in New Zealand—the oldest in drill and the oldest adjutant—who told him that the best advice he could give to the Government would be to at once disband the Volunteers, and organise a smaller and more efficient force. £25,000 a year was being spent on a huge sham."

The Arrow correspondent of the *Evening Star*, speaking of mining matters at Cardrona, says:—"Ten miles below the township is the special claim, of one mile in length of the flat, of Messrs Mackin and Bond, who have not been able to raise the capital required to test it. They endeavoured to float a company of £5000 capital, but as only 800 shares were applied for, they returned the deposits, and intend to try to raise the capital by means of a company on a novel principle, which I am not prepared to disclose just now. There is every probability that the lead of gold will continue down the flat, through this grant, and on to the junction of the Cardrona Creek with the Clutha, sixteen miles below the township. There is considerable fall all the way, and it would be a feasible project to sluice the flat right up from the Clutha. The tributary gullies all the way have proved auriferous, which is good evidence in favour of the continuation of the lead down the flat, and I firmly believe that this field will be the best piece of alluvial country in the Province, and consequently command more attention than has ever yet been bestowed upon it."

Major Atkinson has joined the Ministry in place of Mr O'Rourke. The statement that Mr Stafford had been asked by Mr Vogel to take his position in the Ministry is contradicted.

We hear that Mr Stratford will return to his duties in this district within the next fortnight. His presence will be warmly welcomed by the residents.—*Arrow Observer*.

"Augur" writing in the *Australasian* says:—"I saw both the New Zealand horses, Lurline and Papapa, in their boxes on Thursday, but owing to the crowd surrounding the door it was impossible to get a good look at them. Lurline is a dark bay mare, with a white blaze down her face. She stands about 15.3, I should think, has a nice intelligent head; though, owing to the prominence of her powerful and well-placed shoulders, she appeared to be a trifle short in the neck as she stood in her box. She has a good middle-piece, deep through the heart, and shows wonderful power across the hips, drooping remarkably from the croup to the tail. Taken sideways, she looks a little deficient in her gaskins, but she is a grand mare to follow, and looks all over a weight-carrier. If she stands a thorough preparation it will take a first-class animal to dispose of her. From what I could see of Papapa he struck me as a very evenly-balanced colt, with plenty of power behind, and one likely to do credit to the Colony from which he comes. In the betting market Goldsborough is in the proud position of first favourite for the Cup, and 100 to 12 would be eagerly accepted, but the bookmakers have stopped laying against him for the present."

Tea à la russe is becoming quite fashionable in London. For this novelty society is indebted to the Duchess of Edinburgh. It consists in the substitution of slices of lemon for cream, and no tea-tray is now sent into a fashionable drawing-room without a small glass dish containing slices of lemon cut with the rind on. Care must be taken to mix the beverage with a due observance of the northern custom, which is thus described:—"The sugar dropped into the cup must be of the smallest size, lest the flavour of the lemon should be destroyed. A slice of lemon is then to be placed on the sugar, and the tea poured in."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

DUNEDIN.

MONDAY, 1.34 p.m.

The Tweed from London was towed up on Friday evening. She brings 374 souls. The Parsee, from Glasgow, brings 428.

No less than twelve vessels are at present loading or chartered at Auckland to take timber for Dunedin.

Captain Crawford, of the ship Cathcart, has been committed for trial at Lyttleton for shooting at and wounding three refractory seamen, during the passage from England.

Mr S. P. Morse of Dunedin, who recently left for England, died on the passage, on August 15.

The Albion has arrived at Hokitika.

MELBOURNE, August 29.

The Treasurer's statement shows the expenditure to be £447,800; revenue, £451,577.

SYDNEY.

Official accounts from the Palmer state that the goldfields are prosperous. Provisions are dear and scarce, and the blacks are troublesome.

LONDON, August 25.

At the wool sales, competition was vigorous. In prices there was a general advance of a halfpenny to a penny-halfpenny.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

THE HOSPITAL TENDERS.

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR,—Although advertisements requesting tenders for any specified piece of work have almost invariably the proviso, that the lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted, yet it is generally understood that, with respect to buildings of public trust, unless some tangible reason can be assigned for an opposite course, the lowest will be accepted.

As the lowest tender was not accepted in the case of the Hospital building about to be erected in Cromwell, the question naturally crops up,—What were the Committee's reasons for not accepting the lowest? To assure the public that there was no undue favouritism, I think it behoves those gentlemen to give an explanation of their reasons, and to enquire why their Secretary allowed some of the parties tendering to have absolute possession for a time of the plans and specifications while to others (myself for instance) that privilege was denied; also to state why at the eleventh hour they demanded a deposit of

£25, when contractors were previously given to understand nothing of the kind would be required.

To prevent any misconception as to the spirit by which I am actuated in writing the above, it perhaps may be as well for me to state that of the four tenders sent in, mine was the highest.

I am, &c.,

JOHN M'DONALD.

Quartz Reef Point, Sept. 7, 1874.

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR,—In compliance with an advertisement in the last issue of your paper, calling for tenders for the erection of an Hospital, I went to the trouble of procuring and studying the plans and specifications. I also prepared a tender, which I lodged, together with the necessary deposit, with the Secretary to the Hospital Committee. I am informed that my tender for the final completion of the building was the lowest, the sum being £1125; but to my surprise I am led to understand that the job was given to one of the Committee, whose tender was for £1135. The gentleman to whom I allude is Mr James Taylor. I have been trying to discover how the Committee arrived at this, to me, strange and unaccountable decision, and two reasons therefor have been assigned to me. One is, that Mr Taylor had a losing contract a short time ago, and the Committee gave him this with a view of enabling him to redeem the money he had lost on the former one. Respecting this reason, as to whether Mr Taylor had a losing contract, or as to whether this is a paying contract or not, these are questions that have nothing to do with the matter in hand. If the Committee intended to give the job to any particular individual, what necessity existed for calling for tenders? Surely the Committee, as a Committee, did not intend to injure or even insult the other contractors, as well as myself, although I am open to confess that by the course they have adopted they have accomplished both. The other reason that I have heard assigned for my contract not being accepted is, that I was known to be a Good Templar, and in consequence of this, certain publicans, members of the august Committee, took a determined stand against me, and that they were successful in accomplishing their desired purpose we have positive proof. But the fairness of their decision I wish to call in question, leaving the subscribers and the public at large to draw their own conclusions, and judge for themselves as to whether the members of Committee before alluded to were influenced by private motives or personal interests. It is a matter that deserves especial consideration, for if such be the case, the public interest is certainly submissive to the Committee.

I contend that whether Mr Taylor's past contracts paid him or not, it was unjust to advance that as a special reason why he should be so highly favoured and privileged, to the exclusion of all others. It was a public building that was to be erected, and the public have to pay for it, and I flatter myself that I was in a position to duly execute the work to the satisfaction of the architect, or any other competent person; and I should have been prepared to give any reasonable security for the due performance of the contract, had my tender been accepted. With regard to the fact that I am a Good Templar, the time will in all probability come when it will be considered no disgrace to belong to that honourable Order. So far as I am concerned, I am happy to say that the time has not yet come when it is necessary for me to deny my principles or desert my colours for the purpose of securing the good wishes and support of certain publichouse landlords, who happen to be misplaced on public committees. If I cannot get contracts by fair competition, I do not want them at all, and if it is to be understood that the necessary qualification to be successful in tendering for public works, and to secure reasonable peace during the performance of the said works, is to patronise certain publichouses, then, if it has come to that, the sooner public attention is directed to the matter the better. I must say I have been done an injustice to, and in my opinion the public institution has suffered, and will suffer till confidence is restored in those acting as custodians of the public trust.

Certain members of Committee, not satisfied with what they have achieved to my detriment in connection with this matter, and doubtless emboldened by the success already accomplished, have dared in a sneaking fashion to attack my character and reputation; and although I can afford to treat them with contempt, yet to such I say:

He who steals my purse steals trash;
'Tis something—nothing; 'twas mine—'tis his,
And has been slaves to thousands.
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which no enriches him
But leaves me poor indeed.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM GRANT

Builder, Cromwell.

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR,—'Tis strange to say that in nearly all human affairs, the persons who are placed in positions of trust and confidence are the least able to fill them with credit to themselves or justice to the community. The letting of the contract for the Cromwell District Hospital goes to prove the above to be true. How the Committee can justify their action in rejecting the lowest tender and accepting the one next to it remains to be proved. That the action taken in the matter is wrong in principle, nearly all will admit (except the members of the Committee, although even some of them will admit it), the more particularly when every exertion is being made to raise funds to carry out the objects of the institution. The Committee would make it appear that they are in a position to squander away the sum of £10. But that is not the worst consequence in connection with this piece of what may almost be called jobbery. The confidence of many of the subscribers is shaken, and I unhesitatingly say that many who promised subscriptions will not pay when called upon to do so. Nor can it be expected that those gentlemen who put down their names for large sums will enforce the action of the Committee, who, from ill-feeling or otherwise to the one tenderer, and favouritism to the other, think fit wantonly to squander the funds of the institution, without a single word of explanation as yet. The question may be asked,—Does the majority of the subscribers endorse the action of the Committee in this matter? If so, then a precedent is estab-

lished for future guidance in dealing with tenders, such as those for supplies of bread, groceries, &c. Not the lowest tenders, but those of the favourites, will be accepted. It is evident the Committee are not acquainted with the spirit of tendering, or they would have necessarily acted otherwise. For that, perhaps, their ignorance may be pleaded as an excuse. For their information, I may tell them the lowest tenderer may demand the contract, if he be in a position to carry out the work in a proper and efficient manner, though not otherwise.

It is to be hoped the Committee will explain their reasons satisfactorily for so acting, and at an early date. Justice demands a full explanation. But I fear there is a screw loose. Already some of the members of Committee are exhibiting qualms of conscience, and do not feel greatly at ease in the matter. Some of the members have apparently got consciences of an elastic—well, no, I shan't say it. That a serious injury has been done to the best interests of the institution is apparent to all, and until confidence is restored, the institution will suffer irreparable injury. The injury is of a fourfold nature:—1. The action of the Committee is wrong in principle. 2. The funds of the Hospital have been misapplied. 3. Subscriptions which would have been given will now be refused. 4. Inasmuch as subscriptions are lost, so will the Government subsidy be lessened.

With all this before us, there is surely a pressing necessity for a full investigation of the matter.—I am, &c.,

FAIRPLAY.

Cromwell, September 7, 1874.

FIRE BRIGADE.

In accordance with advertisement, a public meeting was held in the Town-hall on Wednesday evening last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the advisability of forming a Fire Brigade in Cromwell. There was a very fair attendance of the public. The chair was taken by Mr D. A. Jolly, the Mayor.

Mr Jolly explained that he had called the meeting in his official capacity as Mayor of the town, the subject being one of some importance. He was glad to see a good attendance; it showed a sense of the necessity for such a body as a Fire Brigade. Reading of disasters such as that which occurred in Dunedin the other day, every householder must be struck with a feeling of insecurity and uneasiness, for up to the present time no effort had been made towards any organisation for the extinction of fires and the preservation of property. Storekeepers in the town, who necessarily kept a large stock which could be only far from wholly insured, must be in constant dread; for nothing whatever could be done to stop a conflagration, which might occur at any moment. In such an event, the reflection would come too late, that as citizens we had not done our duty in taking steps such as those proposed to night. At the time when he was contesting the election for Kawarau Ward, two years ago, he advocated the same thing, but was told that the Firewood Creek water scheme was the only Fire Brigade we wanted. That scheme was not yet carried out, however, and the necessity for a Brigade might arrive at any moment. At the time of the Mayoral elections, he had spoken again on the subject. The opportunity was now his, and it would not be his fault if provision were not made in the direction referred to. He concluded by reading a letter from Mr Job Wain, captain of the Dunedin Fire Brigade, which contained full information relative to the matter. He also read some of the rules of that body, to show the manner of working.

Mr T. Fergus followed, and thought the idea a praiseworthy one. An organised body of men, even with buckets, could do much towards extinguishing a fire. He moved that Mr Jolly be accorded the thanks of the meeting, and that a Brigade be at once formed.

Some discussion took place, an opinion being expressed that it would be better to wait until the town had a decent supply of water; but eventually the motion was carried almost unanimously.

Twenty-two persons gave in their names as being willing to join the body, and it was agreed to leave the lists open for one week, when another meeting could be held.

A meeting will accordingly be held tomorrow evening, in the Town-hall, at eight o'clock.

The inhabitants of the Cromwell district are sometimes puzzled to know which is the best and cheapest establishment to purchase their supplies of drapery and clothing at. They should no longer remain in doubt on that score. If they will only pay one visit to W. TALBOYS' London House, they will discover for themselves that it is not only the cheapest but the best store at which to deal for these articles. Mr Talboys has made arrangements to import his stock direct from the Home markets, and the public can rest assured that everything will be sold by him at an advance only sufficient to repay the original cost, and return a fair percentage on the outlay. Every article in Mr Talboys' establishment is marked in plain figures, from which no abatement is ever made. A fuller description of the stock will be found in advertisement in another column.—ADVT.]

Holloway's Pills.—This purifying and regulating medicine should occasionally be had recourse to during foggy, cold, and wet weather. It is the best preventive of hoarseness, sore throat, diphtheria, pleurisy, and asthma, and a sure remedy for congestion, bronchitis, and inflammation. Attention to the directions folded round each box will enable invalids to take the Pills in the most advantageous manner; they will be taught the proper doses, and the circumstances under which they must be increased or diminished. *Holloway's Pills* act as alteratives, aperients, and tonics. When taken as a last resource, the result has always been gratifying; even when the fail to cure they always assuage the severity of the symptoms and diminish the danger.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1874.
(Before D. A. Jolly, Esq., J.P.)
John Brady, for drunkenness, was fined 40s., or three days' imprisonment.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1874.
(Before W. Lawrence Simpson, Esq., R.M.)

CIVIL CASES.
Max Gall and Co. v. J. R. Cowan.—Claim of £2 3s. 6d. for medicines supplied.
Mr F. J. Wilson appeared for plaintiff; Mr Cowan conducted his own case.
Max Gall, chemist and druggist, produced his books, proving that at different times he had supplied defendant, on Dr Stirling's prescriptions, with pills, powders, mixtures, draughts, &c., to the value of the amount sued for.

Mr Cowan said the summons was issued in the name of Max Gall and Co., and he produced a Gazette containing notice of a dissolution of partnership between Max Gall and Robert W. Stirling, as from August 1. Therefore, as the summons was dated the 28th, he held that it was a summons from a nonentity. No such firm was in existence. Max Gall was authorised by the notice to collect debts, and he should sue; certainly not the firm, who had no existence. The case, he held, must therefore be dismissed.
Mr Wilson combated this argument. The firm still existed in liquidation.

The Magistrate agreed with Mr Wilson, and was entirely against Mr Cowan. The notice in the Gazette did not authorise Mr Gall to sue, only to collect.

After some further argument, it was arranged to leave the case over until after lunch.
Mr Cowan then admitted the correctness of his Worship's ruling to a certain extent. But he would quote "Chitty," who laid it down that, in case of dissolution, the debts may be sued for by the firm, unless an express statement is made in the notice of dissolution, that a certain person has been appointed to receive and collect moneys. He argued, therefore, that had nothing been mentioned in the notice of dissolution as to Max Gall being authorised to receive moneys, &c., then, although he carried on the business, the firm could sue as in the present instance; but mention having been made to that effect, Max Gall only could sue.

Mr Wilson contended that no such statement was "expressly" made in the notice. He was very clear on the point, having had occasion to look it up quite recently in connection with a case in another district. "Linley on Partnership" was very convincing on this point, and he was sorry he had not brought the book with him from Clyde.

The Magistrate pointed out that the composition of the notice in the Gazette was as follows: "Max Gall will continue to carry on the business, and (will) continue to receive and pay, &c." He must decide that the summons was perfectly formal.

Mr Cowan said he had been so positive that the point he had raised could not be got over, that he had not subpoenaed his witness. He could prove, by medical and chemical evidence, that the charges in the account were excessive and extortionate. His witnesses were: Dr Thomson, of Clyde; C. Hotop, Chemist, of Clyde; and Dr Corse, of Cromwell. He would ask for an adjournment.

Adjourned accordingly for one week.
James Hazlett v. J. La Fontaine.—Claim, £31 7s. 8d., for goods supplied. The defendant admitted the debt, and was willing to pay half at present, but would like six weeks in which to pay the remainder. Mr Simpson granted him a fortnight.

LICENSES.
Ann Box applied for permission to absent herself from her licensed house, James Stuart to take charge of it. Mr Stuart stated he had purchased the hotel, and wished to go legally to work to occupy it. The Magistrate said he could not grant the present application, but would advise Mr Stuart to take out a temporary transfer. The revenue would not then suffer.

For Mr Jagger, who occupied the position of lessee of the Sluicers' Arms, Kawarau Gorge, for which house A. Olsen, proprietor, had made an application similar to the foregoing, Mr J. R. Cowan appeared. The lessor and lessee in this case seemed to be in dispute, and Mr Olsen now applied for leave to withdraw his application, (which had been adjourned from last Court-day.) Leave was given as requested.

WARDEN'S COURT.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1874.
(Before W. Lawrence Simpson, Esq., Warden.)

JUDGMENTS.
Maher v. Goodger and others.—This was a case adjourned on the point as to whether a person coming into this Court must be a possessor of a miner's right.
The Warden said he had considered the point with great closeness, and it was only with doubt that he now gave a decision. He must give it as his opinion that a Warden could hold jurisdiction in cases only where both parties were possessors of miner's rights. He was willing, if such an agreement was come to by the parties in this suit, to state a case for the District Court.

Mr Cowan said he would rather take a direct judgment, and enter an action in another Court.
The Warden therefore gave judgment for the defendants, with 21s. professional costs.
Dagg and others v. Goodger and others.—The same point, as regarded three of the plaintiffs, had arisen in this case, which had been adjourned for a similar reason. Three of the plaintiffs were properly in Court.—Herbert and Watson, and A. Wood; the three out of Court were Jagg and Short, and Britten. He was of opinion that a contract had been made between complainants and defendants, regarding which there had been a failure to a certain extent on the part of the latter to carry it out. He would give judgment for the three plaintiffs properly in Court, for £10, and costs of Court.
Mr Cowan, on behalf of Wood, applied that the Warden might make a distribution, as Wood claimed to have done more work and suffered more loss than the two others.
The Warden said it was a matter entirely between themselves, and he could do nothing unless asked to adjudicate.

THE PIPECLAY CASES.

Re the application of Young and party, for a tail-race from their extended claim in Pipeclay Gully, which had been adjourned to allow of the Warden visiting the ground, Mr Simpson now gave a decision. He said one of the objecting parties, Brown and party, had sent him a letter drawing attention to the fact that, when the gully was declared a main tail-race, sluicing was not contemplated. He hardly thought this was correct. Any one could sluice into a sludge-channel without asking any permission, and could only be stopped when they did damage. The miners in Pipeclay, when the channel was declared, had it in their power to make regulations as to the manner of working in the gully, (and perhaps they had the power yet to do this); but they had not done so and must put up with the consequences.

Mr Crombie, as one of the objectors, said if such applications as the present were granted, great injury would be done to an interest that employed a great deal of labour and capital, and was a most important one.

The Warden quoted the case of the residence area holders in Gabriel's Gully, Tuapeka. There there was constant litigation, and it was decided that such holders who held rights previous to the gully being declared a main tail-race, had good grounds for damages. Sluicers in this case would have to look to it that no holders of tunnel claims held uncancelled certificates for their ground, granted before the declaration of the gully into a main tail-race. The best course he thought he could pursue was to refuse the application. Then sluicers could work at their risk; tunnel owners could sue them if damage were sustained; and thus the matter would probably find its way into the District Court, and be finally settled. He would then, as Warden, be called on to interpret the rights in the gully, and to ascertain how many of them held an unbroken existence since before the declaration of the sludge-channel.

Mr Colclough stated that the applicants would prefer to withdraw their application. Leave was granted.

APPLICATIONS.
Protection.—Edward Tupker and others, 60 days for quartz claim in Paddy's gully: granted.
—H. Joblin and another, 90 days for claim on Roaring Meg flat: granted.—John Wilkinson, 90 days for claim on Meg flat. No appearance.

Extended Claims.—Sun Yow and others, three acres in Smith's gully: refused.—Ah Taen and three others, four acres near Stuart's ferry: granted.—Se Toy and five others, six acres on Doctor's flat: granted.—James McNulty and another, two acres on Meg flat: cancelled.—Edwd. McNulty and another, two acres on Meg flat: granted.—Frederick Ohm, one acre on Meg flat: granted.—John Beattie and another, two acres in Adam's gully: granted.

Tail Races.—George Cockburn, for coal lease: no power to deal with such an application.

Tunnel.—George Walker, to claim in Pipeclay gully: no appearance.

Water Races.—Thomas Baird, extension and alteration of licensed water race: granted.—J. Barr and others, two sluiceways from Goodger's race at Quartzville: granted.—L. Williamson and another, two sluiceways from Stewart and Co.'s race: granted.—J. McNulty, two sluiceways from Greenland creek: adjourned, until race sought for is proved abandoned, and notices are served.—James McNulty and six others, four sluiceways from Kirtleburn: granted.

Dam.—Se Toy and five others, at Bannockburn: granted.

ADJOURNED APPLICATIONS.
Dam.—S. Graham, at Bannockburn: granted, applicant agreeing to remove dam without compensation when ground is required.

Residence Area.—John Park, Pipeclay gully: refused.

SUEZ MAIL NEWS.

A Frenchman named Degoof has succeeded in descending safely from a balloon by means of a flying-machine. He went up from Cremorne Gardens, passed over the city, and descended near Brandon, Essex. In a second ascent last night Degoof was killed owing to the failure of his plans.

As a remarkable illustration of the large trade between this country and Australia it is mentioned that 17 vessels arrived at Gravesend from the Antipodes on the 25th June. Eight were from New Zealand, and four from Adelaide, two from Melbourne, two from Sydney, and one from Brisbane.

At the Inter-University Cricket Match Oxford was victorious. In two innings Cambridge obtained only 173 runs, while Oxford in one innings scored 265.

The summer manoeuvres at Aldershot have elicited warm commendations from military judges. Some of the militia regiments present almost equalled the regular troops in the precision of their evolutions. A sham fight took place in the presence of the Queen.

Leicester-square, transformed and beautified by the munificence of Mr Albert Grant, was publicly opened on the 2nd July. The Prince of Wales declined to preside at the ceremony of handing over the ground to the Board of Works. The cost was £28,000.

Northumberland House and its surroundings have been purchased by the Metropolitan Board of Works for the formation of a wide street on its site.

The Queen entertained a large party of blind students from Norwood Normal College. She listened to their performances, shook hands with all, and expressed deep interest in their welfare.

Two hundred American pilgrims recently had an interview with the Pope. They gave him £20,000 and a box of nuggets, and the Pope gave them his blessing.

At a sale of Mr Levey's shorthorns at Watlington, 41 animals brought an average of £22 16s. 8d. each. The highest price for a single beast was £2000, which was obtained for a roan calf eight months old.

June 21st was Hospital Sunday in London. It is expected that the returns when all received will show the total amount of money collected to have been about £30,000.

DUNSTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
September 5, 1874.

The Pneumatic Dredge has been got afloat again, very little the worse of the accident, except that her cylinder and part of the machinery had to be taken off her before she could be risen. It will be a question for the Directors of the Company to determine whether the machinery will be again fitted up. During the period that work has been going on, no prospects have been met that would be in any way remunerative, and though there may be some who, if the dredge were in working order, might be yet sanguine of meeting with success, yet the majority can hardly be expected to be of that mind, and it will be no surprise if this catastrophe precedes the winding-up of the Company.

It is no longer a mystery how the Legislative Council rejected our Waterworks Bill. A Wellington correspondent of the Dunstan Times has solved the problem by telegraph. The Water Pollution Bill and the Clyde Waterworks Bill were, he says, thrown out on account of their being in the hands of our honourable member, Mr Shepherd. Was this piece of intelligence sent by way of consoling us after the loss of the Bills, or as a warning not to trust important measures in future to our member, or is it an outflow of personal pique from an antagonist, to poison the minds of his constituents against him. This latter conjecture must be pretty near the mark. Surely this correspondent must think we pay little attention to the doings of our member, and hold him at a low estimation, and that a bad report must needs be readily appreciated. He must think we are ignorant of the fact of our member boldly taking up the matter of water pollution by the miners, after the famous Goldfields Committee threw out the first Bill, which provided for the difficulty, on the grounds that the Bill had not been circulated, and that legislation was not required. The members of that Committee were indeed a credit to their constituents, and no wonder Mr Shepherd denounced them. For what else but to have fresh legislation did the Provincial Government convene the Mining Conference of '71, and what induced the miners of Otago to meet by conference at their own expense in '72 and '74, but to get their laws amended. Yet this model Committee said no such thing was required. Such Committees do not represent the miners. They do not care how many actions or thousands of pounds of damages, brought on through bungling legislation, may be facing the miners like drawn swords, each assailant seeming to wait for the other, as if gathering their force at one sweep to stamp out the mining industry. The author of the intelligence surely does not contemplate that we have seen Mr Shepherd's speech on the second reading of the Pollution Bill, or his reply to Mr Vogel thereon, or that we are aware that he carried both this and the Waterworks Bill through the House of Representatives, else he would never insult us by asking us to believe that the Legislative Council would throw out measures that had passed the Lower House simply because the honourable member for the Dunstan had introduced them. I do not mean to hold up Mr Shepherd as a paragon; his faults may be many, and they are well told. Whatever they are, the thanks of the miners of Otago are due to him for representing their interests in the Assembly, and they and his constituents will, I am sure, denounce with contempt the vindictive spirit which could circulate such an unfounded report.

SPORTING.
The following nominations for the Christchurch Race Meeting which comes off on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of November, have been received:—
JOCKEY CLUB HANDICAP, of 200 sovs., added to sweep of 10 sovs.—Mr Pritchard's Petrobe, 5 yrs., by Panic, dam Hester Grazebrook; Mr Richardson's Malvina; Mr Studholme's b c, by Caledon, dam Emmeline, 3 yrs.; Mr Barker's b f Remnant, 3 yrs.; Mr D. O'Brien's Tambourini; Mr Redwood's Batter; Mr Redwood's Titoko, by Ravensworth, dam Wetsail, 3 yrs.; Mr Redwood's Roro, by Ravensworth, dam Simplicity, 3 yrs.; Mr Walter's Yatterina; Mr Delamain's Temptation; Mr Nosworthy's b c Traitor, by Traducer, dam Deception, 4 yrs.; Mr Campbell's b c Tadmor, by Caledon, dam Brunette, 3 yrs.; Mr C. H. Campbell's Castaway.
CANTERBURY CUP of 240 sovs., added to a sweep of 15 sovs.—Mr Pritchard's Petrobe; Mr Richards's Malvina; Mr Lee's c c Meteor, by Malton, dam Jeu d'Esprit, 3 yrs.; Mr Campbell's c f Sonnambula, by Towton, dam Opera, 3 yrs.; Mr O'Brien's Tambourini; Mr Redwood's b f Wainui, 3 yrs.; Mr Redwood's b f Toi, by Diomedes, dam Toitoti, 3 yrs.; Mr Delamain's Templeton; Mr Murphy's b c Hercules, by Ravensworth, dam Plover, 3 yrs.; Mr Nosworthy's Traitor; Mr Campbell's Castaway.

Miss Richards, champion walker, recently walked in England 1000 miles in 1000 consecutive hours, and finished quite fresh. She undertook the task in order that her father might win a £500 wager.

From the Dunedin papers, we learn that Mr David Hunter, one of the contractors for the Waitaki Bridge, had slipped off one of the ways, and been drowned in the river. The body was shortly afterwards recovered.

The Wakatip Mail has been informed that there is not the slightest foundation for the statement that Mr Beetham, R.M., intended to resign his office for the purpose of contesting the next election of the Wakatip.

ALEXANDRA.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1874.

To Capitalists, Speculators, and others.
JOHN COLE CHAPPLE, instructed by Mr EDWARD CHARNOCK, will sell by public auction on the above date, at noon sharp, the property known as the
NEWCASTLE COAL-PIT,
situated at Alexandra,
(For which a lease of Eight Acres is held from the Waste Land Board.)

- One first-class 25-foot overshot water-wheel
- Current wheel, constructed on punts, about eight horse-power
- One Boat and wire rope
- Two sets pumps, 8 and 6-inch, with working barrel
- 2 draught grey horses (staunch)
- 3 draught Mares, in foal
- 1 Mare—"Miss Slipfoot"
- 1 Colt, rising four years
- 1 draught Colt, rising four years
- 1 draught Filly, rising three years
- 2 draught Fillies
- 2 drays, 2 spring-carts
- 1 four-seated Buggy
- Dray and leading Harness, Buggy Harness, double and single
- 180 feet 3½-inch Wire Rope
- Set of Harrows, Weighing Machine.

The Auctioneer begs to state that the Newcastle Coal Pit is the best property in the District, and the only reasons for the present owner disposing of it are on account of his having broken his leg, coupled with his late bereavement, and that for the future he is determined to devote the whole of his time to his wheelwright business.

Remember the date:
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1874.
JOHN COLE CHAPPLE,
Auctioneer.

V. R. MINING LEASES REGULATIONS

PROVINCE OF OTAGO, NEW ZEALAND.
18th August, 1874.

To W. L. Simpson, Esq., Warden.
Sir, I have paid to the District Surveyor the sum required for the survey of the following Gold Mining Lease application, as required by the Mining Leases Regulations of Otago, and I agree, upon the approval of this application, to execute a Lease upon the bases therein stated, if the Governor or his Delegate shall think fit to grant the same.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. M'MORRAN.
Name and address in full of applicant.—Thomas M'Morran, Bendigo.

Style under which it is intended to conduct the business.—The New Aurora Quartz Mining Company, Registered.

Extent of land applied for.—Four hundred by two hundred yards.

Minimum number of men to be employed by the lessee.—For the first six months, two men; subsequently, when in full work, eight men.

Amount of capital proposed to be invested.—£7000.

Proposed mode of working the land.—By tunnels and shafts.

Precise locality.—Adjoining the Lucknow Q. M. Company, Bendigo.

Term for which lease is required.—15 years.

Time of commencing operations.—After grant of lease.

The above application and any objection thereto will be heard before me, at Cromwell, on 25th September, 1874. Any person desiring to object to the issue of a Mining Lease upon the above application must, within thirty-five clear days from the date of such application, enter his objection at my office.

W. LAWRENCE SIMPSON,
Warden.

MONSTER SWEEPSTAKE

ON THE
MELBOURNE CUP, 1874.

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- Third do. 20
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Early application to be made to the under signed.

GEORGE M. STARKEY, Treas.

JOHN MARSH, Secretary.

Starkey's Kawarau Hotel, Cromwell.

Cromwell Waterworks Bill.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon. Mr. Menzies.

The Hon. Captain Fraser, in moving the second reading of this Bill, said he had taken charge of it in the interests of his friends at Cromwell. An honorable gentleman asked where Cromwell was. It was in the very heart of Otago, and he believed His Honor the Superintendent had frequently said it would be the capital, not only of New Zealand, but of Polynesia. Cromwell stood on the terminal moraine of the Waikata glacier, and was bounded on the one side by the glacier, and was bounded on one side by the rapid Kawarau, and on the other side by the still more rapid Molyneux. It stood at the acute point of the angle between those two rivers, the beds of which were two hundred feet below the town, and were inaccessible. He need not tell honorable gentlemen that it was useless to look for water in a moraine, and the people were obliged to bring water in from a distance in a race; but it had got polluted by cattle and other means, so that the water was perfectly putrid. He regretted to say that last year typhus fever broke out amongst the unfortunate people to a very great extent. Cromwell possessed a Mayor and Corporation, who sought to raise £5000 upon the rates of the town. The Bill was simply a matter of routine, to give to Cromwell the same power as had been given to other municipalities, in order that they might obtain a supply of water.

The Hon. Mr. Holmes begged to second the motion for the second reading of the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Menzies had very much pleasure in supporting the Bill, knowing, as he did, that a fell disease had decimated the population there in consequence of there being such a paucity of water that the inhabitants were unable to carry out any sanitary regulations. He had no reason to doubt that if a supply of water were procured, the town would be a healthy one. He was quite certain that honorable members could never have seen the very able report, which was made on the sanitary condition of Cromwell by Dr. Coughtrey, in May last, otherwise they would not consider that the town of Cromwell, or any measure calculated to improve its sanitary condition, was a laughing matter. The population of the district, at the last census, was about 376, who were chiefly in the town of Cromwell; and the number attacked by typhoid fever—not typhus—that particular class of fever caused by defective sanitary conditions—was 110 out of 376. From August, 1868, to the 26th April, 1874, seventy-seven deaths, from all causes, took place in Cromwell and district, and of those, twenty-two occurred during the last ten weeks of that period. Most of the deaths resulted from fever, and a few from complications during the progress of the disease. Dr. Coughtrey pointed out that the water supply was obtained from four sources—rain-water, but that was in small quantities, the rainfall being very slight; from the River Clutha; from a spring on the southern side of the bridge; and from the Lowburn Creek water-race. He would not read the analysis, but would merely say the water was utterly unfit for human consumption. The race was an open one, and it became the receptacle for all kinds of excreta, and the result was that fever carried off something like one-fourth of the population. Speaking of the race, Dr. Coughtrey said the margins of the race were marked with the footprints of oxen, pigs, geese, ducks, and animals of all kinds, and in the water he saw old shoes, bones, rags, and so forth. Under the circumstances, there could be but one opinion: that the authorities there should have such powers as would enable them to obtain a supply of pure water. They might get it from the Lowburn Creek, from which a considerable supply could be drawn, but he believed there were other streams at a higher level which could be made available. He trusted there would be no objection to agree to the proposal for the second reading of the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Campbell would also support the second reading, but he would not do so without some more explanation than the honorable gentleman had given in introducing the Bill. He was acquainted with the peculiar circumstances of the case, and he knew the town of Cromwell—he should call it a few huts. He had not seen it for some little time, but, in company with the Hon. the Speaker, he had the pleasure of being in that town with Sir George Grey some years ago, and he did not think it had increased to an extent that would justify it in raising so large an amount of money as named in the Bill. If the town had risen to such great importance, the inhabitants themselves should raise the money, and construct the works which they considered would be to their individual benefit. The Legislature should not sanction a loan of that sort without any information as regards the number of people or the works which were to be constructed. They were now giving their consent to the raising of £5000, which the colony would have to pay if the inhabitants of Cromwell were not able to do so. He hoped some further information would be given on this subject. From his knowledge of the place, he could say it was built on barren shingle, at a corner formed by two rivers, and at any day it might be absolutely deserted. He warned the Council that, in passing this Bill, they might be binding the colony to pay the principal and interest of the amount raised.

The Hon. Mr. Waterhouse would not oppose the second reading of this Bill: on the contrary, he would give it his hearty support. He was almost horrified by the statistics given by the Hon. Mr. Menzies. He had

not the slightest idea that such a mass of infection existed in the colony. He hoped there would be some explanation as to whether the Public Health Act had been brought into operation in that town. It was not sufficient that they should bring in a supply of water to the town; he thought that some effective sanitary measure should be taken. If it was within the knowledge of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, he would like to know whether the attention of the Government had been called to the matter, and if so, what steps had been taken to root out this mass of infection?

The Hon. Dr. Pollen said that the bringing into operation of the Public Health Act had been left very much to the local authority—the Central Board. He had heard something of what his honorable friend had referred to, but he did not know whether it had ever been brought directly under the notice of the Government. He thought it was extremely advisable that every facility should be afforded to the town of Cromwell to get a good supply of water.

The Hon. Captain Fraser, in reply, said he was very much obliged to the Hon. Mr. Menzies for reading the report on the sanitary condition of Cromwell. He might state that that was the first intimation he had of the existence of the report. He had been away from the country for some months, and the person who asked him to take charge of the Bill gave him no explanation. He was obliged to explain the position of Cromwell, in order to make the Council understand that it was necessary to get better water. His honorable friend asked how it was to be done; but he would tell his honorable friend how it was to be done. It would not be carried out like the Oamaru harbour works, but would be carried out under the superintendence of the Mayor and Corporation of the town. The honorable gentleman sneered at Cromwell, but he knew nothing about the place. It was the market town of a very large district. It was a district where the honorable gentleman had at one time a very valuable property. There were very valuable gold reefs there, some of which paid large dividends. He was sorry to say that he had himself left money in those reefs. He had every faith that the town was going to be a very large one. At all events, after the appalling statement read by the Hon. Mr. Menzies, there could be no question that it was absolutely necessary to bring in water. It would cost nearly £5000. He would have no objection, in Committee, to limit the amount of interest.

Bill read a second time.

New Rock Drill.

(From the Mining World, May 16.)

The present is eminently an age of progress. Inventive genius has been brought to bear on all departments of industry. In none has this been more conspicuous than in engineering. The efforts of human labour have been aided and in some cases superseded by mechanical appliances which have rendered possible undertakings of a nature and magnitude otherwise out of the question. Among the most valuable aids to the civil engineer in his many difficult tasks, are the various rock-drills which have been invented at different periods. Of all those now in existence none possesses the many advantages of the Diamond Rock Drill. Employing the hardest, though the most expensive, substance known as the active agent of its operations, it cuts with facility through all kinds of material. The expense of the diamond points is the chief obstacle to the general adoption of this machine. A new invention which furnishes cutters of equal hardness has just been made by Mr. Macintosh, the well-known engineer. It consists of small points in chilled iron or steel, which are poured when molten into iron moulds, where temperature has been reduced to the lowest attainable point. The metal being in very small quantities sufficient to form sharp cutting nibs is thus cooled almost instantaneously, and a degree of hardness attained which is equal, if not superior, to that of the diamond. An illustration of this may be seen in the little wheel which has been constructed to cut glass, and which has been found to answer this purpose as well as the diamond in previous use. No substances, in fact, possess greater cutting properties than chilled metals, and this is particularly the case with iron or steel. A great advantage of this system is that the points can be cast of the form required, and made so as to fit into the sockets which are prepared for their reception in the drill. The value of this invention is not confined to simple boring operations, though in them it can scarcely be over-estimated. By fixing the nibs to a strip of metal a saw for stone can be constructed, which will answer all the purposes of the diamond pointed stone saws used in California. Planing machinery for stone may also be made by arranging the points in such a manner that they will produce a level surface. The method of fixing the nibs is proposed to be such that as soon as they shall become blunted—a thing not likely to occur until after long use, though they may be accidentally broken—it will be perfectly simple to replace those destroyed at a moment's notice. The great practical advantages which are likely to result from this principle are not over-estimated. In coal-cutting machines the wearing and destruction of the knives will be entirely obviated. Points fitted into either circular wheels or to endless bands, according to the plan adopted in the Garfisher machine, would be practically indestructible. It will thus be seen that the most valuable

results may be expected to flow from this invention.

In all the usual rock drills, with the exception of the Drummond drill, the effect is produced by a series of shocks. The rock is thus gradually pounded away, and a hole made to the required depth. To any one at all acquainted with the principles of mechanics, it must be clear that with each percussion a heavy strain is put on all the portions of the instrument. As the drill is drawn back after the stroke is given it impinges on the spring, which turns round the drill, and here again is another shock to the more delicate parts of the machine. The injury which is thus done is, however, trifling, compared with the immense loss of power which is entailed by the reciprocating action. Each time that the drill attacks the rock a fresh operation is undertaken, and the force which had accomplished the previous blow and produced its effect is allowed to go to waste. Where action is continuous no loss of force takes place, the amount requisite for performing the work being alone expended. This the Diamond Rock Drill, with its regular and increasing motion, most fully accomplishes, and its simple machinery of an oscillating engine, acting on a spur wheel gearing into a pinion to which the drill-rod is attached, reduces the friction to the smallest amount. By the new invention all this admirable adaptation of force will be secured, and the advantages of the Diamond Drill attained without its attendant heavy expenditure. Another and peculiar feature which gives the most decided superiority to the Diamond over all other known kinds of drills is the possibility of distinguishing exactly the various strata through which it passes by the core furnished. In the case of drills of the common description this is impossible; the rock or mineral traversed is pounded. Any judgment of its quality must be learned from the dust which may be extracted at great depths; it is, of course, impossible to ascertain with any degree of correctness the nature of the material passed through; and it is thus impossible to acquire a knowledge of the greatest importance in mining operations which, with the Diamond Drill, is at once presented in the core cut out by the machine. Information of this nature is not alone valuable to the miner—it is equally so to the engineer who is making a tunnel. On Mr. Macintosh's system, where the chilled points are to replace the Diamond Drill, the only difference consists in the substitution of the points of metal for those of the precious stone used in the former.

In estimating the importance of any invention, it is often difficult to grasp the many consequences which may appear from first sight a small change. The perforations which we have hitherto been accustomed to see made by the diamond drill are comparatively small. The great expense attaching to the instrument, and the danger of destroying the valuable stones which are the cutting tools, makes the size of the drill a matter of serious consequence. In the chilled points there is no such difficulty. Their cost is insignificant, and there is no reason why they might not be fitted to the edges of discs of such size as to open up at once a tunnel or gallery of any required size. Such an idea may at first sight appear preposterous; but as dimensions have no part in science, which regards objects irrespective of their magnitude, there is no reason why so desirable an end might not be accomplished. Another most valuable use to which such drills may be turned is in boring for coal or other minerals. An instrument of the kind might be sunk to any required depth, no matter what is the nature of the material through which it may have to pass, as the loss of a few points would be a matter of no consequence. In colliery operations we have always insisted on the many benefits which must arise from the introduction of coal cutting machinery. The compressed air used to drive these machines is not only of the greatest utility in assisting to keep up a healthy ventilation, but as only a few attendants are required instead of the many hewers and others who are at present employed, the consumption of air is reduced to the smallest amount. A human being respiring and working requires to have several hundred cubic feet of air to supply his wants during eight or nine hours. To furnish the amount thus abstracted requires a system of ventilation often difficult to carry out at great depths, where a number of workmen are regularly employed. A coal-cutting machine driven by air furnishes a supply for the wants of all those employed in directing its amount to materially purify the whole atmosphere, and to overcome the many noxious vapours which emanate from the earth in such positions. It may not be out of place to mention that the air used as a motive power in such machines having been much compressed, necessarily gives out its coloric, and when freed descends to a very low temperature, thus cooling the workings where the heat is usually oppressive to the men. For such machines, the points invented by Mr. Macintosh will be of the greatest utility, as they will be in reality everlasting. It is a well known fact that a lead wheel if driven with sufficient velocity, will cut through a bar of steel, and in the case of the drill with its chilled bits driven at a considerable velocity, no material, however hard, will be able to resist its action. The invention is, indeed, of such great importance that the inventor may say with Horace, "Eccegi monumentum aere perennius."

A duel between two Englishmen, one of whom was a member of Parliament, arising from a love dispute, was arranged to come off at Ostend, but the combatants were arrested on a steamer at Dover by the authority of the Speaker of the House of Commons.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following, which may be useful to quarrymen, is given as the best plan of hardening steel.—It is not generally known that steel can be made so hard that it will pierce any known substance but a diamond. Many jewellers and lapidaries have great trouble in getting the points of their drills hard enough to pierce an amethyst. For the benefit of miners and others using drills that require a hard point we recommend the following manner of manipulation. The drill should be held, if small, by hot pincers or tongs, while tempering. First heat the tool to a white heat, and then press it into a stick of sealing wax; leave it but a second there, and then stick it in the wax in another place. This operation is rapidly repeated until the graver is too cool to enter the wax. For turning or drilling, the tool is moistened with oil of turpentine.

The habit of hanging mackerel on a nail near the door to drip broke up a match on Essex-street, Wednesday night. The couple got home late in the evening, and going round the back of the house so as not to disturb the folks, they sat down on a step to think. During the process she leaped her head, in a new Spring hat, against the house, and became absorbed in the stars and other improvements, while he tenderly eyed his boots. About half an hour was spent in this profitable occupation, when the young man felt something trickle down his neck. "Don't weep, Julia," he softly murmured. "I ain't," said she, surprised. He looked up, and his eyes rested on an oozy substance back of her head. "What's that on the back of your hat?" he cried. She jumped up at this interrogation, and instinctively placing her hand on the back of her head, drew it away again full of an unpleasantly flavoured slime. With a shriek of rage and passion, the infuriated girl tore the mackerel from the nail and trampled it beneath her feet, while she snatched off her hat and tore it in shreds with her livid fingers. The horror-stricken young man, not knowing what else to do, jumped the first fence and disappeared, and hasn't been seen since by the unfortunate girl.—*Dunbury News*.

From the *Australasian* we take the following from Wodonga, by telegram:—"At Green-hills, yesterday, Robert Weston, a boy six years of age, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart with a gun. Death was instantaneous. He had been accused of stealing a pipe from the shop of Mr. Smith, a butcher at Green-hills, and Mr. Smith had said that he would give him in charge. He became alarmed, and committed the rash act. An inquest was held to-day before the Coroner, Mr. B. J. Darley. The jury gave a verdict that in their opinion the deceased came by his death while labouring under strong mental excitement and the fear of prosecution. They also found that, with the exception of the shot wound, there were no other marks of violence on the body. The affair has caused great sensation in the neighborhood.

An atrocious attack has been made by a Chinaman on a woman near Walla (N.S.W.) The coolie having secreted himself upon the premises, during the absence of the woman's husband, suddenly made an attack upon the defenceless woman, who was seated at the fireside nursing her child. To throw a piece of whipcord round her neck and to pull the same so violently as temporarily to stop her breath were the work of an instant. A struggle took place—a violent and desperate one—and they both fell upon the floor, the Chinese beneath. It was but a momentary triumph for her, as the next instant he succeeded in partially tying with cord her wrists. Here, however, the tide of affairs took a turn in favour of the poor wife and mother—a happy thought flashed across her mind. Her scissors, she recollected, were in the pocket of the dress she then wore. With the rapidity of lightning, rendered desperate by her unavailing struggles, she plunged her weapon full four inches into the Mongolian's stomach. This placed him hors de combat, so he beat a speedy and sanguinary retreat. She subsequently rushed to the house of her father-in-law, who cut the cords from her throat with great difficulty.—*Sydney Morning Herald*, August 1st.

A gentleman of a scientific and ethnological turn of mind (says the *Timaru Herald*) was recently making some excavations in his garden at Timaru, when he came upon some bones, apparently of gigantic birds, if not of human beings. They bore the marks of fire, and near them lay embedded in the clay some fragments of the rudest earthenware, and what seemed to resemble a weapon of wood. The philosopher's heart was heavy, and he bowed himself in deep humiliation when he thought of the savage race of heathen fellow-creatures, with no aspiration beyond food or the chase, whose habitat he fancied these remains might signify. But when, a little farther on, he dropped across a square gin bottle and a mutilated Knave of Clubs, his soul was strengthened, and he raised himself to his full height haughtily; for he knew he was among the relics of a civilised and Christian people!

AN URGY EXCUSE.—A juror's name was called by the clerk. The man advanced to the judge's desk and said, "Judge, I should like to be excused." "It is impossible," said the judge, decidedly. "Not, judge, if you knew my reasons." "Well, sir, what are they?" "Why, the fact is," and the man paused. "Well, sir, proceed," continued the judge. "Well, judge, if I must say it, I have the itch." The judge who is a sober man, solemnly and impressively exclaimed, "Clerk, scratch that man out."—*American paper*.

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ALEXANDRA.

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AUCTIONEER.Any orders for Sales in the Cromwell District
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to the world.Those men and women who have been the vic-
tims of unprincipled charlatans frequently seek
that recovery which is often beyond Dr Smith's
control. When will the public understand that
it is to their interest to consult a duly qualified
medical man, who has made this his sole study,
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postors, who merely harp and prey upon their
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Patent Medicines

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of the Governor.)

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CONSULTATION FEE (by letter) ... L.1.

Medicines forwarded to all the Colonies, so
packed as to avoid observation.

THE DOCTOR FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Chest Complaints.

No diseases are more frequent, few more dan-
gerous, than affections of the respiratory organs.
The first symptoms of catarrh, bronchitis, and
influenza may always be radically removed by
Holloway's renowned Pills. They quickly re-
medy any temporary stagnation of blood, relieve
any over-gorged veins, moderate the hurried
breathing, and enable the lungs to do their office
with ease and regularity. These Pills, by their
purifying powers, cleanse the blood from all im-
purities, and fortify the system against consump-
tion, asthma, and similar complaints.

Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels.

From various causes these organs are fre-
quently getting out of order, and require some
suitable medicine to regulate them. Holloway's
Pills effect this object with wonderful celerity
and certainty. They do not distress the system,
or weaken the frame; they thoroughly invigorate
the digestive organs. They gently excite the
stomach and liver, stimulate the kidneys to
perform their functions efficiently, and act upon
the bowels without griping or any other annoy-
ance. Again, taken an hour before dinner, they
cannot be equalled as a "Dinner Pill," as they
entirely prevent acidity, flatulency, nausea, and
biliousness.

Windy or Watery Dropsy.

Whoever is afflicted with these complaints
should at once have recourse to Holloway's Pills.
They act most energetically on the glandular
and absorbent system, purify the blood, and
impart a vigour which age or other causes may
have temporarily taken away. They excite the
kidneys to increased activity, and thereby stimu-
late the absorbents to remove the fluid already
collected.

Disorders Peculiar to Women.

There is no medicine equal to Holloway's Pills
for correcting the ailments incidental to females.
They may be taken with safety for any irregu-
larity of the system, as they remove all cause of
maladies, and so restore, by their grand purify-
ing properties, females of all ages to robust
health.

Influenza, Diphtheria, and Sore Throats.

How important it is to check the first
departure from health! all may do so by taking
Holloway's Pills, without risk or restriction.
In all diseases affecting the blood, nerves, and
muscles, or in cases of fever, sore throat, colds,
coughs, asthma, and shortness of breath, the
earlier they are taken the better.

Children's Complaints.

Diseases incidental to children, such as fever-
ish attacks, scarlet fever, measles, and all dis-
eases of the skin, may be immediately checked,
and soon cured, by these purifying Pills, which
may be reduced to a powder, and given in doses
of one, two, or three nightly, according to the
age of the sufferer. Holloway's Ointment is
soothing, cooling, and healing, and is better
adapted than any other remedy for all external
ailments.

Indigestion, Bile, and Sick Headaches.

No organ in the human body is so liable to
disorder as the liver, and none is more apt, when
neglected, to become seriously diseased. When
nausea, flatulency, or acidity on the stomach,
warns us that digestion is not proceeding pro-
perly, Holloway's Pills regulate every function,
give strength to every organ, speedily remove
all causes of indigestion, bile, and sick headaches,
and effect a permanent cure.

Lumbago, Rheumatism, and Gout.

In these diseases, the blood is always in a
highly inflammatory state; the stomach is also
disordered, and the liver and kidneys unnatu-
rally torpid. A few doses of these Pills, taken
in time, will rectify all these symptoms by their
cooling and purifying properties.Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known
in the world for the following diseases:—

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colic	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scorful, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic Dolorous
Female Irregularities	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venerical Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Headache	Weakness, from what- ever cause
Indigestion	&c. &c. &c.

* * There is a considerable saving by taking
the larger sizes.N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients,
in every disorder are affixed to each box, and
can be had in any language—even in Chinese.

Cromwell (Otago, New Zealand):

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